

The Sunday Press
Will appear, as usual, on morning. The Press, on any day, offers the best advertising medium published in this city, as its aggregate circulation in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, is larger than that of any other paper. On Sunday its advantages are increased by the larger number sold in the city, and by the fact that but few other papers are published or read on that day. Advertisers will oblige us by sending their favors as early as convenient to-day.

Street Railroad Meetings.
The meeting on Thursday night, to take into consideration the proposed repeal of the *per capita* tax on the passengers of the street railways, was probably a fair exhibition of the spirit and motives of the opposition to a modification of the contracts between the city and the railway companies. The opposition is instigated entirely by hostility to street railroads, and the tax is insisted upon as a means of ruining them. The resolutions show this one of them constituting a committee to raise a fund for testing the right of the companies to lay their tracks in the streets, and another denouncing them as "Adventurers, making our city a place for their illegitimate schemes to rob our citizens and deprive us of our honest rights." According to the newspaper reports, the one argument that was offered against the modification of the contracts was against any right to use the streets at all for railroads, and the contracts seem to have been insisted upon as a means of crushing them out.

This feeling and the mob spirit which was exhibited in the proposals to tear up the track, have probably been much encouraged by the uncertainty in the legal principles relating to the subject, which has grown out of the vacillating and contradictory decisions of our Superior Court; the recent decision being directly contrary to a decision of the same Court, without dissent, in 1854, in a case in which the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was a party. Nothing is more destructive to respect for law than uncertainty and caprice in its administration. Bad laws may be endured; and bad judges who maintain an appearance of consistency and stability in their decisions; but a very conscientious judge may destroy respect for law, and actually be the means of instigating the riotous, leading to incalculable mischief, by unstable decisions which seem to the popular mind to be founded on no fixed principles, and to be governed entirely by the caprice, or perhaps by the vicissitudes of the digestion. Such judges are aptly described in what the Scripture says of Ephraim: "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel" and "Ephraim is as a cake turned;" meaning, baked only on one side.

The clear exhibition of the nature of the opposition to the modification of the contracts, which was made by the meeting on Thursday night, was necessary to make it consistent with the common sense of those engaged in it; for, that any number of citizens, however small, should agitate themselves and assemble together to insist that the right to pay one cent to the city for the privilege of using the street cars on their own highways, should be preserved sacred to them, and handed down to posterity unimpaired—as we may on the Fourth of July—quite surpassed the bounds of reason. It is a relief to find that no one has been stricken with this clap of nonsense, unless it may have been in the *Gazette* and *Times* offices, in which cases it is not unaccountable, as elements will follow their affluence.

A series of these anti-railroad meetings will have excellent effect in placing the merits of the controversy fairly before the people, and it is probable that the meeting and the papers above honorably mentioned, were in error in supposing, or stating—the terms are not always synonymous—that the Railroad Companies instigated any movement to break up the meeting, for it seems to us that no means so effectual as such meetings can be used to aid the Railroad Companies in their purpose.

We fear that human nature would be an incomprehensible element if its representations by some of the Cincinnati papers were accepted as true, and perhaps it will be found that these are representations of their own internal condition rather than of public sentiment; for it is quite improbable that any constituent voted for any Connell on the express privilege that his right to pay the city for the privilege of riding in the cars of the railroad companies on the highways should be jealously guarded; or that he would feel himself "sold" if he were permitted to ride thirty times on the cars for a dollar, instead of twenty-five times, as now.

The anti-railroad movement, now that it is fairly developed, proposes to abolish street railroads entirely, to prohibit our citizens from using the highways in the means of transit most convenient to them, and to restore omnibuses and centralize the value of real estate and rents, to stop the growth of the city outwardly and concentrate it, to restrict the people in locomotion in order to add to the value of central property, and, in short, to cut off the convenience of the many in order to help the speculators and increase the wealth of a few. There is about as much probability that any large number of our people will engage in such a movement, as that they will undertake to abolish steam engines and wheeled vehicles and restore horse-mills and panniers.

Maintenance of an Impoverished Government.

Congress has passed a bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army twenty-five per cent, which will probably become a law, as there are no partisan indications or support for the President to veto such a bill. This measure, at a time when the Government is accumulating debt for its current expenses, and when the pay of our Army officers is already more liberal than that of any other nation, and when the Republicans have at least enough members in the House to be a check on Government extravagance, is a curious and brilliant administration that we may expect under entire Republican ascendancy, and of the maintenance that contains the cost so long as it is but adds to the protective duty.

The Democrats are by no means relieved of their just responsibility for this measure, which is only another illustration that a popular Government is naturally the most extravagant of any, because in all the inducements and all the popular pressure are in favor of extravagant expenditures, while there is no element to withstand them.

The Finality of Political Questions.

The death of Judge Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court, and the consequent duty which falls on the President to fill the vacancy—a duty which all who know that excellent man, may feel assured that he will assume with pleasurable resignation—illustrates the beautiful simplicity of the plan, which, we think, was invented by Judge Douglas, of taking political questions out of politics, and making them into finalities, by referring them to the Judiciary. The question as to the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery, and of the constitutional right of the slave-holder to take his slaves into the Territories, and to be protected there, is a judicial question, of course. Mr. Douglas assents to that rather stronger than Mr. Davis, and all good citizens will, of course, bow to the decisions of the Judiciary. But a Judge is now to be appointed by the President and Senate to fill the vacant place of Judge Daniel. The Senate have declared that the citizen of a slave State has the constitutional right to take his slaves into the Territories and to be protected in holding them there by the Executive, the Judiciary, the Territorial authorities, and, if all these prove inadequate, by Congressional legislation. The President says that the only wonder is, that any body should ever have doubted it. Thirty-five Senators resolved that this was the only true doctrine; only Mr. Pugh refusing to come into the true Democratic fold; Mr. Douglas being absent on account of his throat disease, which is much aggravated by this subject. The responsibility of confirming a Judge will devolve on these thirty-five Senators, and it would be a gross violation of the oath to support the Constitution, if the President should nominate, or they should confirm, a Judge whose opinions on these vital questions are not known to be sound. No one who knows the President or the Senate, will suppose for a moment that either will shrink from their duty. A Judge of sound views will be appointed, who will put into a judicial decision what a majority of the Senate have resolved, on a political question, and then it will become a part of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh will, of course, not dissent from the Democratic Senators, for they will hold it to be quite improper to raise the question as to the opinions of a nominee for Judge, on a judicial question.

But how does it take a question out of politics, if judges are going to die and their places filled according to the political opinions of the President and Senate? Is that making a finality of a question? If it is a judicial question, it would, of course, be highly improper for the President or Senate to take any action on it, or do any thing to forestall a judicial decision; but at the same time, it would be a gross violation of official duty to these times, when the very existence of the country is threatened by unconstitutional heresies, if they did not see to it that the man whose place on the Supreme Bench had sound views on this vital point of the constitutional rights of slavery in the Territories. But if this constitutional question is going to be decided by the President and Senate before they elect a Judge, how can it be a question for the Judiciary to decide? And if Judges are to be elected by the Senate according to their opinions on judicial questions, may not Senators be elected according to their opinions on judicial questions? Thus, ultimately, judicial questions will be decided by cross-road conventions and popular elections. Certainly that does not make them finalities, nor take them out of politics. There is a screw loose somewhere in the system. It will work very well so long as the President and Senate are sound constitutional men, and so long as the Judges do not die; and it must be admitted that the Supreme Bench gives great tenacity to life; but alarming changes have been going on in the Senate. Senators who belong to no wholesome political organization are increasing at a rate calculated to create real concern in every patriotic mind; and suppose that Old Abe should happen to get the power to nominate, with an "un-wholesome" Senate to confirm his appointments, and several of the Judges should themselves become finalities at the right time; how would this beautifully simple plan of electing Judges to put political decisions into judicial decisions work then? We fear that all the possible contingencies were not considered when this plan for working our institutions was devised.

Destroying Our Own Commerce to Suppress the Slave Trade.
The danger to which all commerce is exposed by the attempts to suppress the slave trade, are illustrated by the seizure on Tuesday, the 31st of May, of the steamship *City of Norfolk*, when about to sail from New York, on suspicion of intending a slave voyage. The steamer was advertised for St. Thomas with goods and passengers. The only evidence alleged was two extra large tanks of water and an unusually large supply of coal. On this evidence she was taken possession of, and awaits proceedings for her confiscation. If the proceedings fail to condemn her she will be allowed to proceed on her voyage, which will by that time have been ruined. It is almost superfluous to remark that under the practice of making seizures on such evidence, many legitimate traders are likely to suffer to one slave that is punished.

Wagner, the Man Suspected of Not Being Free.
We are informed that the parents of Chas. Wagner, the colored man in Newport last advertised to be sold as a fugitive slave, have arrived in this city, and are taking such measures as are within their power to establish his identity, and institute proceedings to procure his release. The father is an old man, once a Virginia slave, but with free papers thirty years old. He says his son is but nineteen. The danger to colored people of visiting Kentucky prevents his proceeding there to establish the identity of his son in person.

The House has passed the bill to establish a Government Printing-house. The corruption in the printing contracts were made the lever to work their measures through. In all State and municipal legislation the contract system has been regarded as a relief from corruption and extravagance. Our national Government, which is confessedly too corrupt to administer the contract system, is to have a Government Printing-house, which, in its facilities for corruption, extravagance and favoritism, compared with the contract system, will be as the hang-hole to the spigot.

Rev. Michael Durr, died in Macon County, Ala., a few days since.
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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXVth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.
WASHINGTON, June 1.
SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution increasing the salary of the President to \$50,000 per annum, and the Vice-President to \$25,000 per annum. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims of California, was taken up and passed.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Seward, relative to the restoration of abuses in public printing, came up as the special order.

Mr. Tombs moved to postpone in order to take up the Houseman grant bill. Mr. Seward moved to postpone the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims of California, was taken up and passed.

After Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill providing that any United States Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or any other ministerial officer, who shall permit the escape of criminals in his custody, whether charged with offenses under the laws of the United States or any foreign country with whom we have treaties of extradition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court, for each and every offense.

Mr. Winlow, rising to a privilege question, called for the reading of extracts from the report of the Committee on Judiciary, of which he is a member, by which it appears he desired to subpoena certain citizens of Luzerne County, Penn., to his Corvode in testimony.

Mr. Winlow's request was refused.

Mr. Winlow and Robinson, of Ill., voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Corvode and Train in the negative.

Mr. Winlow's request that this matter be submitted to the House, after the adjournment, was also refused.

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Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, June 1.—The Pony Express, with the missing dispatches and mail of the previous express, arrived to-day. No explanation is given of the detention.

A company of one hundred and five men, in the Washoe settlement, under the command of Major Ormsby, went in pursuit of Indians who had murdered some whites at Miller's Station. They came upon the Indians, numbering five hundred, and well armed, at a narrow pass sixty-five miles from Virginia City.

The Indians opened a fire on the troops from behind rocks and bushes, doing damage without suffering much in return. This lasted two hours, when the Indians, who were armed with bows and arrows, the Omaha party gave out and the Indians closed upon them, killing many on the spot, the balance retreated in all directions. The number of slain will probably reach fifty.

Major Ormsby announced that only thirty-eight of the party reached Virginia City alive. The news of this battle caused great excitement in California. Companies were leaving for the Washoe country to chastise the Indians.

Republican Nomination.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention met here to-day, and nominated Albert G. Porter for re-election by acclamation.

Sentenced to be Hanged.
NEW YORK, June 1.—Albert W. Hicks, the pirate, was to-day sentenced to be hanged, on Bidloe's Island, on the 13th of June.

A Shrewd Villain Commits Various and Excessive Robberies by Aid of a Courtroom.
A man calling himself Charles H. Richards had been arrested at New Orleans for a series of robberies, which, with the aid of a notorious Chicago courier, he had been carrying on for some six months past. Richards says he is from Chicago and is a private detective. It was through the woman whom he displaced his sister that he was arrested. He carried out a full account of his plans to the police department and then absconded.

Richards' mode of operation was to have his sister, who was a well-known actress, appear in a play, and then, in the interval, to go to the families at sewing, girl, waitress, governess, or any other vacancy offering, and after gaining the family's confidence, leave a way open for his sister to enter the house. This plan was admirably worked, and the amount stolen in this manner within the last six months, in silver ware, various articles of jewelry, &c., amounts to about \$25,000.

A DEPERATE RUSSIAN BEATS HIS WIFE OVER THE COUCH OF HIS OWN WORK-HOUSE. A Russian named Louis Work-house, several times for beating his wife, was let out to give him an opportunity to attend the funeral of his child. Finding his wife entering the house, he put her to flight, and she took her by the hair, threw her down and unmercifully beat her. Officers from the upper station went to her rescue, and Robert pinned himself to the wall, and Officer Conway drew his pistol and presented it at Robert. Bob told him to shoot and be damned. Conway seeing that it was useless to try to intimidate him, put Robert in the station-house, and he was taken to the station-house and ironed.

AMERICAN CONTEMPERANCE AT WASHINGTON.
An amusing incident occurred at Mrs. Blunt's reading at Willard's Concert Hall, Washington, the other evening, which caused much comment. Two sofas were placed at the rear of the room, on opposite sides, so as to command the whole Hall. When the audience was assembled, the President and his party occupied one. They had scarcely been seated, when Mr. Douglas and his party entered the hall, and occupied the other sofa. The rival rows thus sat eyeing each other throughout, greatly to the edification of the audience.

AN INKMAN WOMAN ARBITRATES THE TROUBLE OF FRANCE.
An inkman old lady created some sensation in Havre a few weeks ago. She called at the police office to say that, actuated by the example of the Count de Montmolin, she intended to abdicate in favor of Napoleon III of France. She herself said that she would, the country, and all her claims, which all the world knew to be just—to the imperial purple and the Palace of the Tuilleries.

AWFUL DEPRIVATION AND TRAGIC RESULT OF AN UNLAWFUL GAMBLING TELEGRAPH.
A woman from the North came to that city about four weeks ago, and, after vainly endeavoring to find a home, she gave birth to a black child. The *Express* withholds, through motives of delicacy, the name of the mother, but adds that she died in the institution, where her child was born. This story may be true, but it sounds very improbable.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.
At Hopkins' Plantation near New Orleans, a party of about twenty persons, including a certain John Henry, who had killed a man in the city a short time before, got out of the carriage. Henry ordered the driver, Wm. Gill, to hurry forward, and he was doing so when two shots were fired by an unknown person, who was striking G. and stretching him lifeless on the ground.

A WOMAN STABBED BY HER SISTER.
The other evening two sisters, Margaret, Mary and Susan, were riding on the New York, which resulted in the former stabbing the latter in the upper part of the thigh, making a dangerous wound.

HOME INTEREST.
Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.
Clothes renovated and repaired, 29 E. Third.
Carpeting and cheap pictures, 30 Fifth street.

From Pike's Peak.
St. Joseph, June 1.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening. On the 25th of May the citizens of Denver City held a meeting to decide the means of defense in case of an attack by Indians, represented to have been threatened by the different tribes now encamped within a few miles of the city. The old settlers apprehend no danger.

From Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The famous young men's club, known as the Minute Men of 1860, were reorganizing this evening, for the fall campaign, after declaring for Bell and Everett. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union men of this city and State.

Republican Meeting in Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Yesterday a small but spirited meeting of Republicans, Messrs. Ballard, presiding, raised the Chicago nomination and formed a Campaign Club. A committee was appointed to invite Cassius M. Clay to deliver an address.

From Key West.
KEY WEST, May 28.—The Captain of the slave *Wildfire* was to-day released from imprisonment on his own recognizance. The French bark, captured as a slave by the United States steamer *Crusader*, has arrived at this port.

New Mexican Mail.
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 1.—The new Mexican mail arrived to-day. The mail party overtook an escort bringing in the wives and children of the officers of the 1st Cavalry, who were pursued by several parties, and it is thought they will be forced to sue for peace on any terms.

River News.
LOUISVILLE, June 1.—P. M.—The river is falling rapidly, with six feet three inches water in the canal. The weather is clear.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPIRITUALISM—B. DANIEL.
The above is a new and original system of Spiritualism, and is the only one that is based on the principles of the Bible. It is a new and original system of Spiritualism, and is the only one that is based on the principles of the Bible.

ST. PATRICK'S R. C. SOCIETY.
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THE HALLS OF THE HALLS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

R. A. CO.—ROBERT CLARK & CO., No. 107 Main street, above Third.
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
No. 107 Main street, above Third.

WILSON'S FIRST READER.
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WILSON'S SEVENTH READER.
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WILSON'S ELEVENTH READER.
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WILSON'S TWENTY-FIRST READER.
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